

WARRANT FOR A WARDMAN.

McNAUGHT TAKES HIS TURN ABOUT ARRESTING BISSETT.

Jerome at Police Headquarters Late at Night Demanding Why the Warrant Was Not Served—Keeper of a Disorderly House Made Charge of Extortion of \$1,000.

Justice Jerome, who differs with John D. Crimmins about the advisability of a Magistrate's serving warrants himself, sent a warrant to the police to serve last night and as far as he could find out it wasn't served, although Patrolman George Bissett, a wardman of the Fifth street station, against whom it was directed was said to be in the station house.

Justice Jerome issued the warrant in the afternoon, the charge being extortion of \$1,000 for protecting a disorderly house and the witnesses being three women and nobody else. The warrant was handed to Detective Sergeant McNaught by Assistant District Attorney Gans soon after 3 o'clock with instructions to arrest Bissett without delay. In the expectation that McNaught would bring his man back in short order, because warrants read "Arrest forthwith," Mr. Gans remained in the Criminal Court Building until 6 o'clock, while Justice Jerome went to the Union Club with the understanding that he would come downtown when Bissett was arrested, to sign a bail bond. From the building nothing more was heard of him.

Justice Jerome says he has reason to believe that from early in the evening McNaught was walking around town with his prisoners, consulting counsel and seeking advice from friends.

At half past 10 o'clock at night Justice Jerome, Assistant District Attorneys Gans and Schurman and Col. Robert Grier Monroe drove from the Harvard Club to Police Headquarters. Capt. Sheehan was in charge. Followed by his friends and several reporters, Justice Jerome walked into Capt. Sheehan's office and addressed him thus:

"Capt. Sheehan at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon a warrant was issued by me for the arrest of a precinct detective of the Fifteenth precinct. That warrant was handed to Assistant District Attorney Gans, who in turn gave it to Detective Sergeant McNaught, who was told to bring his man back at once. It is now after 10 o'clock and the man has apparently not been arrested."

"Mr. Gans has sought by frequent communications with headquarters to ascertain if the warrant had been served, but he could get no satisfactory answer. Now, I have come myself to find out why my warrant was not executed. I have never had any trouble in finding any police officer south of the Harlem within sixty minutes and I want to know why the detective named in my warrant is still at liberty."

"I know nothing about it," Capt. Sheehan replied.

"Has the warrant been served; that's what I want to know?" Justice Jerome shouted. "This warrant was given to a detective sergeant of headquarters. Where is it or where is the man it calls for?"

"I don't know, Judge, really I don't," Capt. Sheehan answered. He explained that he was in charge only at night and that he was not informed of what had happened in the afternoon. In an affidavit which he submitted to the District Attorney he swore that in September last she paid \$500 to Bissett upon the understanding that she would not be molested by the police. She entered into an arrangement to make further payments of \$50 a month. A few days ago her house was raided by Capt. Diamond and she was taken before Magistrate Cornell upon a charge of keeping a disorderly house.

"She was angry and went first to the Committee of Fifteen and subsequently to the District Attorney with her story. Her own affidavit is accompanied by two others. One of these is signed by an inmate of the house, who claims that she paid \$500 to Bissett in September. The second one is that of the woman who owns the house who deposes that while calling at the police station one day to collect the rent she was present at an interview between Mrs. Schmidt and Bissett, and that she saw a sum of money handed to the detective. The third one is that of her affidavit. Mrs. Schmidt declared that another woman was waiting to move into the house and pay a new \$500 rent, who was on duty in the Fifth street station last night, said at midnight:

"Capt. Diamond is not here. Bissett has been in and out of here all night, and no one has said anything about a warrant."

GOV. CANDLER LOSES HIS CASE.

State Supreme Court Defends His Right to Use State Money Illegally.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 12.—The State Supreme Court to-day rendered a decision on the suit of Gov. Candler to compel State Treasurer Park to honor certain warrants drawn on the Treasury, which contemplated borrowing from what is called the "State Lottery fund," which the Constitution says can be used only for the payment of State bonds. The decision sustains the contentions of the Treasurer and declares that the property fund can only be used for liquidation of public bonds. It will now be necessary for Gov. Candler to borrow money with which to pay the schoolteachers of Georgia and it is probable that he will secure it in New York.

The decision practically has the effect of trying up the State Treasury. It also has a political side in that all along an effort has been made to force Treasurer Park to "take" from the property fund by those posing as friends of the schoolteacher. The result of the decision to-day is likely to have a wide effect on the next gubernatorial campaign.

Antedivian Ryan.

The aristocratic Ryan—Ad.

Wife Standish Glaser Als.

Doesn't burn. Doesn't burn—Ad.

HEADLESS WOMAN WAS BLONDE.

The Husband Disappears as Soon as Identification Is Made.

BOSTON, June 12.—Wilfred Blondin, husband of the murdered woman whose headless body was found at Chalmers Centre on last Sunday, is being searched for by the Boston police, but up to a late hour to-night he had not been found. The body was identified to-day as that of Mrs. Blondin by her sister, Mrs. Margaret Casey of Lawrence.

The dead woman married Blondin, a French-Canadian mill operative, last February. The marriage took place in Boston. About two months ago Mrs. Blondin returned to Lawrence and visited her sister for a few days. It was said that she and her husband had separated. The only reason given was that Blondin wanted his wife to accompany him to Canada and that she had declined to go.

After remaining with her sister a few days in April Mrs. Blondin came here. Her sister then learned that she had returned to her husband in Boston, where they lived in a Green street lodging house. This was late in April. She went to the room of her husband, so the landlord said, and was not seen thereafter. Next day her husband said she had gone to Canada.

She was seen by the former boarding house on Howard street at 7 o'clock this morning with an expressman and took away a trunk which he left there a week ago. Since then he has not been seen.

DOESN'T WANT HER TO NOTICE HIM.

Mr. Delaney Now Asks for an Injunction Against Miss Lent.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 12.—John P. Delaney, a well-known attorney against whom Marie Alletta Lent, an elocutionist, asked the court for an injunction to stop him from making her his mistress, filed a motion to-day. In his answer Mr. Delaney admits a number of allegations which do not appear in the plaintiff's petition. He admits that correspondence has passed between them during the last year and a half, and that they have frequently walked out and driven together and that he has made frequent visits to her at her home in the city.

He admits that there was a great deal of affectionate conversation and demonstrations of affection or chaffing between them. He denies committing improper acts, but says that he has been in a position to do so. He says that he has been in a position to do so. He says that he has been in a position to do so.

He denies all allegations of pretended annoyance, reproaches, or threats. He says that he has been in a position to do so. He says that he has been in a position to do so. He says that he has been in a position to do so.

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ILLINOIS BEATS 'EM ALL.

NEW BATTLESHIP MAKES A RECORD OF 17.31 KNOTS ON HER TRIAL.

She is the Fastest of Her Class in Our Navy and Probably is a World-Beater—D.H. Green Work Easily and Gave a Fine Exhibition of Turning—The Naval Experts Delighted.

BOSTON, June 12.—When the battleship Illinois was turned over to the United States there will be added to the list of heavy fighting ships in the navy the fastest craft of her class in the world. To-day, over the Cape Ann course, the bulky warship had her official trial and her average speed for the four hours of steady steaming under forced draught was 17.31 knots per hour. This breaks the record of 17.01 established by her sister ship, the Alabama, and again it eclipses the most recent record of 17.12 made by the Wisconsin, on the Pacific, a vessel of the same type, design and dimensions.

The exhibition by the Illinois to-day was impressive, and as she is the third of the new warships constructed by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, the contractors felt greatly elated that they had brought out a vessel which can beat her required 16 knots an hour by more than a knot and a half. Not only did the Illinois prove fast, but she steered more easily than any of the battleships ever tried off the New England coast, and with both engines going full speed ahead she went whirling around in 300-yard circles at an angle of heel of 30 degrees, in the unusual time of 3 minutes and 40 seconds.

Rear Admiral Evans, President of the Naval Board, was greatly pleased with the trial and pronounced the Illinois the finest ship of her build in the world. Rear Admiral Sampson and the other naval men aboard were astonished at the record-breaking run and were lavish in their praises of the craft. Admiral Evans said, after the trial:

"I think the Illinois is the finest ship of her class in the navy. The American type of warships is much more severe than that applied in the case of foreign vessels and this ship is undoubtedly the fastest of her size in the world to-day. I think more speed could have been gotten out of her had she been forced—three-quarters of a knot more at least. She steered with the greatest ease and held a straighter course than any of the recent battleships. Her performance of turning within three times her length was wonderful."

The conditions for the speed trial of a steam vessel could not have been more perfect. The sea was as smooth as glass, and the faint breath of wind was no hindrance to the progress of the ship. Anchor was weighed in President's Roads at 9 o'clock, and under easy steam the Illinois was guided down the Narrows. After passing Boston Light the ship began gaining way, and when the converted steam yacht Hatteras, which was acting as a target, was sighted she was moving at the rate of 13 knots. Steam made rapidly after that, and when the red pennant of the fleet was sighted the Illinois headed straight to the north-east at the rate of more than 16 knots.

A course of 25 knots was laid out marked with buoys at a distance of 6.9 knots apart and near each buoy was anchored a small vessel to take tidal observations as well as to mark the course. On the battleship something to follow the course by. The first buoy was passed at 10:12:30, and the distance between that and the next was 6.9 knots. The Illinois covered the distance in 23 minutes and 30 seconds, an average speed of 17.31 knots.

From the third to the fourth mark the distance was 6.9 knots, and the time was 23 minutes and 30 seconds, an average speed of 17.31 knots. The distance between the fourth and fifth marks was 6.9 knots, and the time was 23 minutes and 30 seconds, an average speed of 17.31 knots.

From the fifth to the sixth mark the distance was 6.9 knots, and the time was 23 minutes and 30 seconds, an average speed of 17.31 knots. The distance between the sixth and seventh marks was 6.9 knots, and the time was 23 minutes and 30 seconds, an average speed of 17.31 knots.

From the seventh to the eighth mark the distance was 6.9 knots, and the time was 23 minutes and 30 seconds, an average speed of 17.31 knots. The distance between the eighth and ninth marks was 6.9 knots, and the time was 23 minutes and 30 seconds, an average speed of 17.31 knots.

From the ninth to the tenth mark the distance was 6.9 knots, and the time was 23 minutes and 30 seconds, an average speed of 17.31 knots. The distance between the tenth and eleventh marks was 6.9 knots, and the time was 23 minutes and 30 seconds, an average speed of 17.31 knots.

From the eleventh to the twelfth mark the distance was 6.9 knots, and the time was 23 minutes and 30 seconds, an average speed of 17.31 knots. The distance between the twelfth and thirteenth marks was 6.9 knots, and the time was 23 minutes and 30 seconds, an average speed of 17.31 knots.

From the thirteenth to the fourteenth mark the distance was 6.9 knots, and the time was 23 minutes and 30 seconds, an average speed of 17.31 knots. The distance between the fourteenth and fifteenth marks was 6.9 knots, and the time was 23 minutes and 30 seconds, an average speed of 17.31 knots.

From the fifteenth to the sixteenth mark the distance was 6.9 knots, and the time was 23 minutes and 30 seconds, an average speed of 17.31 knots. The distance between the sixteenth and seventeenth marks was 6.9 knots, and the time was 23 minutes and 30 seconds, an average speed of 17.31 knots.

From the seventeenth to the eighteenth mark the distance was 6.9 knots, and the time was 23 minutes and 30 seconds, an average speed of 17.31 knots. The distance between the eighteenth and nineteenth marks was 6.9 knots, and the time was 23 minutes and 30 seconds, an average speed of 17.31 knots.

From the nineteenth to the twentieth mark the distance was 6.9 knots, and the time was 23 minutes and 30 seconds, an average speed of 17.31 knots. The distance between the twentieth and twenty-first marks was 6.9 knots, and the time was 23 minutes and 30 seconds, an average speed of 17.31 knots.

From the twenty-first to the twenty-second mark the distance was 6.9 knots, and the time was 23 minutes and 30 seconds, an average speed of 17.31 knots. The distance between the twenty-second and twenty-third marks was 6.9 knots, and the time was 23 minutes and 30 seconds, an average speed of 17.31 knots.

From the twenty-third to the twenty-fourth mark the distance was 6.9 knots, and the time was 23 minutes and 30 seconds, an average speed of 17.31 knots. The distance between the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth marks was 6.9 knots, and the time was 23 minutes and 30 seconds, an average speed of 17.31 knots.

From the twenty-fifth to the twenty-sixth mark the distance was 6.9 knots, and the time was 23 minutes and 30 seconds, an average speed of 17.31 knots. The distance between the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh marks was 6.9 knots, and the time was 23 minutes and 30 seconds, an average speed of 17.31 knots.

From the twenty-seventh to the twenty-eighth mark the distance was 6.9 knots, and the time was 23 minutes and 30 seconds, an average speed of 17.31 knots. The distance between the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth marks was 6.9 knots, and the time was 23 minutes and 30 seconds, an average speed of 17.31 knots.

From the twenty-ninth to the thirtieth mark the distance was 6.9 knots, and the time was 23 minutes and 30 seconds, an average speed of 17.31 knots. The distance between the thirtieth and thirty-first marks was 6.9 knots, and the time was 23 minutes and 30 seconds, an average speed of 17.31 knots.

From the thirty-first to the thirty-second mark the distance was 6.9 knots, and the time was 23 minutes and 30 seconds, an average speed of 17.31 knots. The distance between the thirty-second and thirty-third marks was 6.9 knots, and the time was 23 minutes and 30 seconds, an average speed of 17.31 knots.

From the thirty-third to the thirty-fourth mark the distance was 6.9 knots, and the time was 23 minutes and 30 seconds, an average speed of 17.31 knots. The distance between the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth marks was 6.9 knots, and the time was 23 minutes and 30 seconds, an average speed of 17.31 knots.

From the thirty-fifth to the thirty-sixth mark the distance was 6.9 knots, and the time was 23 minutes and 30 seconds, an average speed of 17.31 knots. The distance between the thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh marks was 6.9 knots, and the time was 23 minutes and 30 seconds, an average speed of 17.31 knots.

From the thirty-seventh to the thirty-eighth mark the distance was 6.9 knots, and the time was 23 minutes and 30 seconds, an average speed of 17.31 knots. The distance between the thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth marks was 6.9 knots, and the time was 23 minutes and 30 seconds, an average speed of 17.31 knots.

From the thirty-ninth to the fortieth mark the distance was 6.9 knots, and the time was 23 minutes and 30 seconds, an average speed of 17.31 knots. The distance between the fortieth and forty-first marks was 6.9 knots, and the time was 23 minutes and 30 seconds, an average speed of 17.31 knots.

WOULDN'T TAKE THE FEDERAL OATH.

Virginia's Constitutional Convention Declines to Swear Allegiance.

RICHMOND, Va., June 12.—Before the Constitutional Convention could get itself organized to-day the leaders found themselves all taking part in a wrangle as to whether the body should take the oath of allegiance to the United States, as provided for in the Underwood Constitution. United States Senator John Daniel, Carter Glass of Lynchburg, Judge Berryman Green of Danville, R. Walton Moore of Fairfax and other leaders took part in the debate. Carter Glass and Judge Green were particularly ardent in their opposition to the motion.

Senator Daniel held that the members of the convention were not officers in the eyes of the law and could therefore subscribe to the oath without compromising themselves on the suffrage question. The bone of contention was whether the members would, by subscribing to the oath, compromise themselves when the question of disfranchising the negro vote in Virginia came up. One side held that it would, while another said that the refusal of the members to subscribe to the oath would not stand the test of the United States Supreme Court.

Carter Glass held that if the oath was subscribed to the convention might as well adjourn, for as far as the suffrage question was concerned, he intimated that if the motion was carried he would quit and go home. The motion was lost, 57 to 38, and the convention refused to take the oath.

YALE'S DEGREE FOR IRELAND.

The Archbishop Says He Has Not Had Time to Consider the Offer.

ST. PAUL, June 12.—Archbishop Ireland got to-night and was asked regarding the tender of a degree of LL. D. by Yale University. He said that he had not had time for consideration of it and declined to discuss the matter.

DEGREE FOR BISHOP POTTER, TOO.

The degree, if accepted, will not be formally conferred until October at the Yale Bicentennial. Bishop Potter, it is stated, will receive the same degree.

FIFTEEN WILL CONTINUE.

Brief Announcement That It Will Carry Out Its Original Programme.

The Committee of Fifteen met yesterday afternoon at the office of George Foster Peabody, 27 Pine street. The meeting lasted over two hours, and at its close the only information given out was this statement, signed by W. H. Baldwin, Jr., chairman of the Fifteen:

"The committee has no idea of stopping its work. The committee will continue along the line of its original programme."

Mr. Baldwin refused to amplify this statement. Asked if the committee had definitely decided to cease its efforts to suppress gambling, he said that was a matter upon which he could not talk at present. Neither could he be asked if the committee had decided to continue its efforts to suppress gambling.

It was stated by an official that upon an investigation of the supplies furnished for the horses it was found that the "rake-off" some people secured amounted to 200,000 pounds. The army officials are now making every effort to learn who profits by this extensive fraud. The traffic in supplies has been going on for a year or more.

Col. Shaffer said to-day: "Yes, we have discovered that Government goods have been sold, but it is no great scandal, only a series of petty thefts."

Col. Maus and the United States court officials declare that they are on the track of a great scandal.

POLICE MEN RAIDED.

The Goddard Anti-Gamblers Making It Hot for Them in Several Parts of the Town.

Agents of J. P. Norton Goddard's Anti-Police Service armed with warrants issued by Justice Jerome for the arrest of the "Joe Doe" family raided a policy shop in the back of a grocery store at 325 East Eighteenth street yesterday. John Reich, who described himself as an agent, was arrested. Twelve other men who were in the room were taken to the police station.

After this raid the agents drove to 1074 First street, where Louis Hiller has a clear policy shop. The police and agents showed light. The police and agents showed light. The police and agents showed light.

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ARMY FRAUDS AT FRISCO.

GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES STOLEN AND SOLD IN THE CITY.

Two Citizens in Custody and the Arrest of Army Officers Is Expected—Gen. Shaffer Says the Discovery Is Only of a Series of Petty Theft, but Other Officers Say a Great Scandal Will Be Uncovered.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—Wholesale frauds, the extent of which neither army nor police officials can tell, have been discovered in the quartermaster's and commissary departments here. Two civilians are already under arrest and several others including some army officers, are likely to be apprehended soon. A large supply of goods stolen from the army stores have been seized.

Gen. Shaffer, Col. M. P. Maus, Inspector General of the Department of California, and Captain of Detectives Seymour, are investigating the case. It is stated by Capt. Seymour that collusion between prominent army officers will be proved, as well as widespread swindling in the matter of selling Government goods taken from the Presidio and other storage places. Capt. Seymour said to-day:

"The Government has unquestionably been robbed for a long time past, and I believe the amount of the losses sustained by Uncle Sam through the treachery and dishonesty of some of his army officers will reach into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. The Federal Grand Jury has the matter of prosecution in its hands. I believe that arrests will be made at any minute now that will startle the community."

For months past various stores about the city have been exhibiting signs bearing the words "Government goods for sale here," and advertisements have even been put into the daily newspapers boldly offering for sale goods stolen from the Government and put upon the market at ridiculous prices. These articles included everything used by soldiers.

Col. Maus began an investigation and located large stocks of goods in stores and warehouses which came from the army storehouses. In every case the merchants said they had bought the goods of Lippman Abrams, who formerly kept a supply store near the Presidio.

Abrams and his son George were at once arrested, and in the United States Court this morning they were charged with selling Government property. They were released on \$5,000 bail each.

Assistant United States District Attorney Benning said to-day that the Abrams pair are only minor figures in a great scandal, but that their arrest will lead to the capture of the more important criminals. He said other arrests were to be made soon, but would give no names.

Col. Maus has seized three wagon loads of goods, and his search is not yet ended. Most of the articles were found in second-hand stores in the lower end of the city.

It was stated by an official that upon an investigation of the supplies furnished for the horses it was found that the "rake-off" some people secured amounted to 200,000 pounds. The army officials are now making every effort to learn who profits by this extensive fraud. The traffic in supplies has been going on for a year or more.

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